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Appendix VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 355 asked by Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th November 1933, page 541 supra.]

Statement showing the prices of paddy (first and second sorts) in the districts in the months of March 1933 *and September* 1933.

(Average for the weeks in each variety in terms of Rupees per imperial maund).

Districts.	Paddy, first sort.		Paddy, second sort.	
	March 1933.	September 1933.	March 1933.	September 1933.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(RUPEES PER MAUND).		(RUPEES PER MAUND).	
Ganjam	..	1·98	..	1·7
Vizagapatam	2·1	1·9	1·85	1·7
East Godavari	2·125	2·18	1·7	1·8
West Godavari	1·97	2·1	1·6	1·7
Kistna	2·0	1·92	1·73	1·72
Guntur	2·4	2·1	2·0	1·84
Kurnool	2·575	2·6	1·175	2·1
Bellary	2·5	2·46	2·275	2·0
Anantapur	2·5	2·0	2·2	1·8
Cuddapah	3·025	2·8	2·4	2·4
Nellore	2·875	2·4	2·25	1·92
Chingleput	1·9	2·3	1·675	2·0
Madras	2·9	2·62	2·575	2·42
South Arcot	1·85	2·18	1·6	1·9
Chittoor	2·6	2·42	2·3	2·22
North Arcot	2·3	2·52	2·0	2·16
Salem	2·6	2·5	2·3	2·18
Coimbatore	2·775	2·58	2·325	2·3
Trichinopoly	1·925	2·12	1·8	1·96
Tanjore	1·6	1·84	1·475	1·7
Madura	2·2	2·4	2·05	2·18
Ramnad	2·05	2·0	1·875	1·8
Tinnevelly	2·35	2·24	2·25	2·08
Malabar	2·225	2·08	2·025	1·84
South Kanara	2·4	2·36	2·075	2·08
The Nilgiris	..	..	4·1	3·3

Appendix VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 367 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th November 1933, page 548 supra.]

A.—High tension tariff at 11 *K.V. and* 22 *K.V.*

I. *General purposes:—*

Class.	Total monthly consumption in K.W.H.	Rate per K.W.H. ANNA.		Rate per K.W. of maximum demand per month.
I.	Up to 25,000	0·600	plus	Up to 500 K.W. Rs. 4. 500 K.W. and over Rs. 3–8–0. 1,000 K.W. and over Rs. 3–4–0.
II.	Exceeding 25,000 and up to 50,000	0·550		
III.	„ 50,000 „ 75,000	0·500		
IV.	„ 75,000 „ 100,000	0·450		
V.	„ 100,000 „ 200,000	0·425		
VI.	„ 200,000 „ 300,000	0·400		

All consumption in excess of 300,000 units per month will be charged at 0·375 anna per unit.

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At the option of the consumer, the demand may be billed on a K.V.A. basis in which case the above rates will be reduced by four annas per month per K.V.A.

The above tariff is subject to a maximum overall unit charge of 1·00 anna per unit without prejudice to the minimum monthly payment.

II. *Large Textile Mills and Industrial Establishments.*—The maximum demand charge for textile mills and factories where power is primarily used for industrial purposes guaranteeing an annual consumption of not less than 400,000 units will be Rs. 3-4-0 per K.W. per month, or alternatively Rs. 3 per K.V.A. per month, plus an energy charge of 0·450 anna per unit up to 100,000 units per month, 0·425 anna per unit between 100,000 units and 200,000 units monthly, and 0·400 anna when the consumption exceeds 200,000 per month.

This tariff is subject to an overall unit charge of 0·66 anna per unit without prejudice to the minimum monthly payment.

III. *Heat for steam boilers.*—High tension power for electric steam boilers or other heating processes will be allowed a 50 per cent rebate on the rates outlined in clause II. Where a supplementary electric power supply is needed for heating, in a mill or factory already receiving a high tension electric supply from Government, then such supplementary supply may be taken from the low tension side of the transformers and metered independently. The amount of energy thus metered will be deducted from the monthly consumption as shown by the high tension meters and billed at the rate of 0·300 anna per unit.

IV. *Seasonal Power.*—All bills for power for the months of July, August and September in excess of the average bill for the previous nine months, i.e., the period 1st October to 30th June, will receive a rebate of 20 per cent on the amount of such excess. Any month in the above period in which no power was consumed or minimum charge paid will not be included for the purpose of calculating the average bill.

V. *Special rates.*—Rates for railway electrification, licensees, isolated installations, or special loads will be arranged by negotiation.

VI. *Power factor.*—High tension or low tension tariffs, not based on a K.V.A. rate, will be liable to a surcharge of eight annas per K.W. of maximum demand per month when the resultant power factor of the load is less than 0·80 for any month. Should the resultant power factor fall below 0·70 on the above basis, then the power service may be discontinued until the power factor has been corrected to 0·80 or above.

VII. *Demand.*—The demand payment will be fixed monthly charge, whether energy is consumed or not and constitute a minimum monthly payment. It will be based on the highest of the average of the monthly maximum demands for the previous twelve months.

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VIII. *Seasonal demand.*—For loads of a strictly seasonal character, where the main plant is regularly closed down during certain months in the year, taking a high tension supply of power, the minimum charge during the months in which the machinery is entirely shut down will be waived, but the total consumption of power during the year must exceed the maximum monthly demand for that year multiplied by 12.

IX. Unless specified otherwise all high tension and low tension rates refer to one point of supply.

X. The method of charging for demand either on a K.W. or K.V.A. basis should be clearly specified in the power agreement.

XI. In all contracts for an industrial electrical power supply at high tension, the monthly lighting load must not exceed 15 per cent of that for power and heating, unless connected to a separate circuit which will be metered and charged for independently.

XII. In urban districts, as a general rule, no high tension service will be given where the demand is less than 75 horse-power. In rural districts, the type of service applied will depend upon the cost of providing the necessary lines and equipment.

XIII. The standard tariffs are applicable only to cases where the installation is reasonably near the Government power lines and feeders.

XIV. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, affecting this clause, the department does not bind itself to connect up any installation unless the guaranteed annual revenue is sufficient to cover the cost of service and the supply of electric energy.

Low-tension Tariffs.

I. *General purposes*—

(*a*) Lighting—5 annas per unit.

(*b*) Lighting, ceiling fans and small appliances where the latter form at least 20 per cent of the connected load—4 annas per unit.

Minimum for clauses I (*a*) and (*b*)—Rs. 2 per month per service.

(*c*) Bazaar lamps—A flat rate of Rs. 1–8–0 per 40-watt lamp per month and burning five hours daily. Lamps of larger capacity in proportion.

(*d*) Public lighting—2 annas per unit.

(*e*) Shops, office buildings, electric signs, public buildings, clubs and hotels—2·5 annas per unit.

Minimum—Rs. 45 per month per service.

(*f*) Refrigerators, small cookers and small heaters of not more than 1 K.W. capacity, small pumps, sewing and washing machines, and motors up to 3 horse-power for domestic purposes when metered on a separate circuit—At $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per unit with a minimum of Rs. 2 per month per service.

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Where pumps or other motive power exceeding 3 horse-power are used on domestic premises, on a separate circuit they will be classed as industrial load and charged accordingly.

(*g*) Special rate for "All Electric Home"—The connected load in heaters, cookers, refrigerators, etc., to be at least 3 K.W. and more than twice the connected load in lights and fans.

Rs. 5 per month per 1,000 watts of maximum demand as a fixed charge plus 1 anna per unit.

(*h*) Special "Small consumer rate"—For bazaar shops and small houses the wiring will be carried out by the municipality and a first issue of lamps provided at a rate of—

7 annas per week for one 40-watt lamp.

14 annas per week for two 40-watt lamps.

20 annas per week for three 40-watt lamps.

25 annas per week for four 40-watt lamps.

The installation will remain the property of the municipality and bills will be collected every week. No installation of more than four lamps will be considered and each lamp must not be used for more than five hours per day.

Lamps of larger capacity will be charged proportionately.

II. *General industrial tariff for small power*—

(*a*) Industrial power at 400 volts or lower—

Rs. 2 per connected horse-power as a fixed charge, plus 1 anna per unit for the first 1,000 units per month, 0·80 anna for the next 4,000 units and 0·60 anna for all in excess of 5,000 units per month. If the connected load is less than 3 horse-power, the fixed monthly charge will be Rs. 2–8–0 per horse-power.

Alternatively Rs. 5 per K.W. per month of maximum demand as a minimum charge plus 0·75 anna per unit for all installations of 10 horse-power or above.

The above tariff is subject to a maximum overall unit charge of As. 1–3 without prejudice to the fixed monthly charge or minimum.

(*b*) All bills for power under clauses II (*a*) and (*e*) for the months of July, August and September, in excess of the average bill for the previous nine months (i.e., the period from 1st October to 30th June inclusive), will receive a rebate of 20 per cent on the amount of such excess. Any month in the nine months' period in which no power was consumed or minimum charge paid, will not be included for the purpose of calculating the average.

(*c*) Electric steam boilers, heaters, large cookers, or baking ovens of 5 K.W. capacity or more at 400 volts—

0·60 anna per unit, if used between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

0·80 anna per unit, for all hours.

Minimum Rs. 2 per 1,000 watts connected.

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(*d*) Bulk supply at 400 volts—

For mixed loads of light, heat and power.

Connected load in motive power, not including fractional horse-power, to be 35 horse-power or more.

Lighting load not to exceed 15 per cent of total load per month.

First 30 units per connected horse-power per month—1·25 annas per unit.

Next 4,000 units per month—0·80 anna per unit.

All in excess—0·60 anna per unit.

The overall unit rate shall not be less than 0·80 anna per unit.

Minimum monthly charge—Rs. 3 per connected horse-power.

(*e*) Power at 400 volts for agricultural uses only and not less than 3 horse-power connected—1·25 annas per unit.

No minimum but annual guaranteed consumption of power shall not be less than that equivalent to Rs. 12 per horse-power connected, otherwise the balance will have to be paid.

This rate will also be applicable to small cottage industries irrespective of the horse-power connected.

(*f*) Special industrial and agricultural power rate for loads of seasonal or intermittent character at 400 volts, or less, including cottage industries, connected load to be 3 horse-power or over—

First 2,400 units—1·25 annas per unit.

Next 4,000 units per month—0·80 anna per unit.

All in excess—0·60 anna per unit.

The overall unit rate shall not be less than 0·80 anna per unit.

No monthly minimum charge but if the annual consumption falls below 250 units per connected horse-power, the rates will be increased so as to cover cost of service and the supply of energy.

The seasonal rebate allowed in clause II (*b*) cannot be applied to the special tariffs in clauses II (*d*) and (*f*).

III. *Hire-purchase of domestic appliances and assisted wiring when required*—

(*a*) Cookers, refrigerators, water-heaters, small motors and pumps—Three years' purchase, Rs. 10 down and 36 monthly payments of Rs. 3 for each Rs. 100 of purchase.

(*b*) Irons, small heaters, table lamps, fans, etc.—One year purchase Re. 1 down and 12 monthly payments of As. 13–6 for each Rs. 10 of purchase.

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IV. *Meter rents*—

	RS.	A.	P.
(*a*) Single phase	0	8	0
(*b*) Polyphase	0	12	0
(*c*) Demand or special type	2	0	0

NOTE.—(1) All bills not paid within thirty days from the end of the month in which the power was consumed will be subject to a surcharge of 1 per cent per month. A similar surcharge will be levied on all overdue instalments for electrical appliances, wiring or industrial equipment. Consumers are also liable to have the electrical supply discontinued after being given seven days' notice if the bills are overdue for more than 30 days.

(2) The standard tariffs are applicable only in cases where the installation is located reasonably near the power lines and feeders of Government.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed to, all rates for power apply to one point of supply only.

(4) Except lamps used for indicating, pilot, or similar purposes, no lighting will be allowed under tariffs II (*a*), (*c*) and (*f*). A separate circuit must be installed in such cases for lighting. By the standard agreement, a small ryot or cottage industrialist will be permitted a limited amount of lighting.

Terms and conditions for temporary service connexions.

Temporary service connexions will be given on the following terms:—

(i) Service charges—As for permanent service connexions except that a refund—less dismantling charges plus 15 per cent thereto for office expenses—of the scrap value of the material retrieved from the temporary connexion shall be given.

(ii) Meter rent will be charged at Re. 1 for each meter irrespective of the period.

(iii) The maximum period is 45 days.

(iv) The ordinary tariff rates shall be charged for energy subject to a minimum bill therefor of Rs. 10.

(v) A security deposit shall be calculated at 6 hours a day for the maximum connected load for the declared period of temporary connexion. This deposit together with the service line charges and the meter rent shall be paid in advance of erecting the service line. The deposit shall be adjusted within two weeks of disconnexion.

Power Tariff for Tea Estates.

The following tariffs are offered for a high-tension power spply to tea estates in the Nilgiris, the Anamalais and the Wynad.

2. For the total consumption of power per annum in well-defined areas served by a single or double circuit line, or alternative supply, the rates will be as follows:—

Up to 1,000,000 units per annum—1·25 annas per unit.

When the consumption exceeds 1,000,000 but does not exceed 1,250,000 units—1·15 annas per unit.

When the consumption exceeds 1,250,000 units—1·00 anna per unit.

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3. All power utilized for electric heating, i.e., firing, withering or similar processes, will be allowed a rate of 0·5 anna per unit, provided that the connected load is at least 20 K.W. and the power is metered and supplied on a separate circuit.

4. A minimum revenue equivalent to Rs. 200 per month is required from each factory up to 50 horse-power of connected load, and Rs. 4 per month for each additional horse-power of demand over 50. The connected load will be based on the maximum horse-power demand in motors actually utilized and connected to the mains at one time.

5. All power factors below 0·80 will be liable to the standard penalty unless billed on a K.V.A. basis.

6. In cases where a group of factories under the same mangement is established in the same area near Government high-tension lines, the standard high-tension tariff for bulk supply (H.T.I.) shall be applicable, always provided that a minimum revenue of Rs. 4,800 per annum is guaranteed at each point of supply. In such cases connecting lines between factories shall constructed and maintained by the consumer.

This rate is subject to a maximum overall unit charge of one anna per unit without prejudice to any minimum charge or guaranteed revenue.

Appendix VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 375 asked by Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th November 1933, page 553 supra.]

Answers to question No. 461, *dated* 1st *September* 1921.

Q.—(*a*) Whether it is a fact that the Chingleput District Collector notified on 13th March 1920 that the sites for Panchamas will be granted on ground-rent system;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the cheri site measuring 1·83 acres situate in R.S. No. 69 in the village of Karikkalavakkam, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, was found inadequate in 1896–97 and R.S. No. 60 measuring 1·83 acres was acquired for that purpose;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that before the settlement of 1910 the paracheri site allotted to the cheri was 4·49 acres and after the settlement it is only 3·39 acres;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Panchamas of the said cheri addressed the District Collector in April 1920 to have their cheri extended, and during the enquiry gave a statement to the Tahsildar on 4th August 1920 that they would purchase in auction the various sites, R.S. Nos. 15-2 and 19 after their acquisition;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar after investigation recommended the acquisition of R.S. Nos. 15-2 and 19, paracheri sites, and then their sale as site after acquisition;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that the present cheri sites of 60, 62 are below the tangal and are in bad sanitary condition on account of the tangal having been strengthened in 1916–17 since its transfer from the Revenue to the Public Works Department;